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number 8 cases were confirmed and the remainder placed under observation. At the end of the week there were 6 cases of yellow fever in the Hospital São Sebastião, with 11 suspected cases there under observation. Variola caused 8 deaths, with 16 notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 29 cases of this disease in the São Sebastião Hospital. Plague caused 1 death, with 5 new notifications of this disease, and at the end of the week there were 2 confirmed cases of this disease and 1 suspected case under observation in the same hospital. No cases of plague are at this date in the isolation hospital for plague at Jurajuba.

Other causes of deaths were as follows: Measles, 4; diphtheria, 4; grippe, 12; leprosy, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fevers, 5; pulmonary tuberculosis, 55; other forms of tuberculosis, 3; septicæmia, 2; cancer, 9; other general diseases, 4; diseases of the nervous system, 30; of the circulatory system, 34; of the respiratory system, 43; of the digestive system, 48; of the urinary system, 7; puerperal septicæmia, 1; other accidents during puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 1; congenital debility, 13; senile debility, 7; violence, except suicide, 9; suicide, 3; and diseases badly defined, 1. Natives, 239; foreigners, 75; nationality unknown, 1.

By localities, in homes, houses, etc., 213; in civil hospitals, 39; in military hospitals, 2; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 57; in asylums, convents, etc., 3; in localities unknown, 1.

Daily average for the week, 45, compared with 39 for the preceding week and with 64.14 for the corresponding week of 1904. The coefficient per each 1,000 of the estimated population, 905,000, is 18.09.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was 29.4° C., and the lowest was 17.2° C., while the average for the week was 22.11° C. The total rainfall was 0.66 mm.

During the week ended the 25th instant only 1 vessel left this port for United States, Canal Zone, or Cuban ports. This was the Norwegian sailing ship, the *Odderro*, bound, in stone ballast, for Gulfport, Miss., via Ship Island Quarantine, for lumber.

She carried no passengers, had 9 new men in the crew, and was inspected by me 25th instant; bill of health was issued shortly before departure.

Sanitary notes from Argentine Republic.

During the last month terrible floods have been prevalent in portions of this Republic, and many lives have been lost either directly or indirectly as a result of illness among persons temporarily living without any shelter. In addition, the weather there has been very cold and rainy, and with heavy fogs.

The sanitary conditions are stated to be very bad.

A dispatch of date of the 25th states "that many of the people living in the districts lately flooded by the heavy rains are sufferers now from pulmonary affections. This is especially true of the northern portions of this Republic. In Santa Fe this state of affairs prevails to such a degree as to suggest the conditions of an epidemic of some serious disease. In Gualeguay the rise on the rivers and streams is of such an extent that the surrounding country is inundated to a distance of 25 kilometers."

Another dispatch of date of the 29th states that "by a decree of the executive government published to-day, most important sanitary

works for the betterment of the population have been ordered in the province of Santa Fe."

Improvement in sanitary conditions in Recife, Brazil.

A dispatch of the 27th instant states, that it is reported that the government of Recife—that is, the city of Pernambuco, Brazil—is studying the means of a total reform of the sanitary service of this city, in order to assure to the city and capital of the State the best and most modern methods of sanitation.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this will become a fact, as this city has always a high death rate, and has been since my sojourn in Brazil at all times the seat of some epidemic, at first a very severe one of dysentery, and since that time of variola. In regard to yellow fever and plague, neither of these diseases has flourished in this port for some time past.

Mortality reports from the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

São Paulo (capital).—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths, 118, not including 8 still births. Causes of death were: Measles, 7; whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 4; other general diseases, 1; malarial fevers, 3; tuberculosis, 12; syphilis, 2; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 11; of the circulatory system, 15; of the respiratory system, 14; of the digestive system, 23; of the urinary system, 3; of the organs of generation, 1; congenital debility, 9; violence, 1, and diseases badly defined, 10. Natives, 85; foreigners, 33.

Daily average of deaths, 16.85—for the preceding week it was 13.14.

Santos.—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths 26, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes of deaths: Tuberculosis, 1; cancer, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 2; of the circulatory system, 4; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 8; congenital debility, 3; and diseases badly defined, 3. Natives, 21; foreigners, 5.

Births, 48; marriages, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 3.71; same for last week, 3.14.

Campinas.—Week ended June 11, 1905: Total deaths, 26, not including 2 stillbirths. Causes of death were: Whooping cough, 1; dysentery, 1; tuberculosis, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 4; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 3; of the digestive system, 1; septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 2; senile debility, 1; and diseases badly defined, 8. Natives, 17; foreigners, 6.

Daily average of deaths, 3.71, compared with the week previous, 3.42.

São Paulo.—Week ended June 18, 1905: Total deaths 86, including yellow fever, 1; croup, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 1; malarial fevers, 2; tuberculosis, 7; syphilis, 1; general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 9; of the circulatory system, 3; of the respiratory system, 12; of the digestive system, 15; of the urinary system, 3; puerperal septicæmia, 1; congenital debility, 9; violence, 2; diseases badly defined, 4; and stillbirths, 12. Natives, 66; foreigners, 20; and less than 2 years of age, 52.

Week ended June 25, 1905: Total deaths 107, including whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 3; cholera nostras, 1; erysipelas, 1; malarial fever, 1; tuberculosis, 9; syphilis, 2; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 14; of the circulatory system, 15;